

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Ven-
due Store,
BROWN SUGAR
In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and
casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-
nells, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oza-
naburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
January 17. Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
The 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Broadcloths, kerseymers, coatings, swan-
downs, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish li-
nens, humburs, German and British of-
naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book
and tamboured muslins, and a number of
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse
broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers,
swandowns, coatings, swankins, blan-
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,
black bombazets, durants, rufflets, I-
rish linens, Barcelona and pullicat hand-
kerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and
worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks,
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.
Dec. 10, cotf

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITE-
RARY PUBLICATION,
ENTITLED,
CHILD OF PALLAS.
DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE
BELLES LETTRES.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

*Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile,
quid non, docet.* HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the
Promoters of useful and rational Enter-
tainment.

To you this child of expectation looks
up anxiously for the indulgent smiles of
encouragement and support.

As modesty well becomes the infancy
of a life which she hopes will be long, plea-
sant and useful, it were unnecessary to
prejudice friends in her favour, by faith-
less declarations of great future perform-
ances: to the discerning therefore it will
be only proper to observe, that, added
to her personal decency of garb, she hopes
her intellectual accomplishments will be
such as to engage general favor and ef-
teem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of
slander, or of individual reflections. Her
disposition shall be innocent; and in the
exercise of candor to others she presumes
that by them the mantle of charity will
be kindly thrown over any foibles or ble-
mishes, which may inadvertently arise
from her youth or inexperience. Her
countenance will be sometimes overcast
with anger and the indignant frowns of
reproof, when combating the inauspicious
aspect of vice, and the baneful force of
fashionable crime, and the menacing wea-
pons of wickedness of every shape. On
the trifling or immoral whims of crazy
custom, she will occasionally throw a smile
of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently
occasion a merry but useful laugh.

Happy in using her little utmost to ren-
der more firm the pillars of government
and supporters of society, of the sacred
and lovely charms of religion and virtue,
whose separate existence she deems incom-
patible, she will be a constant admirer and
warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with
her opinions on that subject, she is deter-
mined never to trouble the reader.

To the Fair, who justly claim, and
will ever receive, her fervent considerati-
ons of esteem and affection, she hopes to
become a little closet confidant, a much
loved friend and adopted sister. To ma-
ny a pretty tale she will canse them to lis-
ten, and while amusing the fancy, flyly
convey the moral to the heart.

Sensible of the unfavourable reception
which has constantly attended similar at-
tempts, heretofore, in America, she trem-
bles with fearful apprehensions, lest she,

like her predecessors, should be left to pine
away a short existence in the cold and di-
stant valley of unanxious neglect, or hav-
ing suffered for a time the rude blasts of
uncandid criticism and severe reproach,
without a parent or a friend, die at last
the hapless infant of abortive presumption;
but animated with perhaps an inconsiderate
hope, she looks forward to the day of
strength and respect, from the guardian
attention and assiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to dis-
cerning and liberal citizens, who cannot
but be sensible of the many advantages re-
sulting from a publication of this nature;
if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it
mingle improvement or amusement and
moral lessons with entertainment. The
parent must be sensible that works of this
kind are always perused with avidity by
the younger branches of the family; let
him not then neglect every favourable
opportunity of giving them instruction in
the gratification of their wills.

Of stale or insipid extracts, it is presum-
ed the reader will never complain. One
half at least, of every week's publication
shall be original matter. With political
transactions it will have no other connec-
tion, than a short and impartial summary
of events in the last page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo,
gentlemen of talents, learning and leisure,
are cordially and respectfully invited, to
make it the repository of their various lu-
cubrations.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to subscribers will be one
Dollar per volume; to be paid at the close
of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to consist of eight
numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Postmasters and others, who sub-
scribe for six, shall be entitled to a seventh,
gratis.

Subscriptions received at the Office
of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, be-
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handsomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of
different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.
All the above articles are of a good
quality, and will be sold low for cash or
country produce. Dec. 12. co

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 9.

Debate, concluded on Mr. Gregg's motion
to reduce the salaries of the Circuit
Judges of the United States from 2,000
to 1600 dollars.

Mr. Champlin said the ideas of the gen-
tleman from Tennessee, if carried into ef-
fect, would be fatal to the system contem-
plated by the bill. Each circuit was to
be formed of three judges, who would em-
brace three states. The trouble and ex-
pence of the judges in the same circuit
would be the same, though one of them
might be appointed in a large, and another
in a small state.

So far as his personal knowledge exten-
ded he was authorized in saying that the
district judge of Rhode-Island, from the
inadequacy of his salary, had been obliged
to fly from the town to the country.

Mr. Otis was not much surprised at the
motion made, so far as it respected Ken-
tucky, but he was greatly surprised at it
so far it applied to other states. For his
part he wished the government to hold
out inducements to men of talents not bro-
ken down by the excessive fatigues of
their profession, or by the debility of ad-
vanced age.

He did not wish the judicial corps to
be an hospital for invalids. Nor did he
feel a perfect reliance on the patriotism to
which some gentleman had alluded. For
he thought a court of justice the worst
place that could be imagined for the indul-
gence of patriotic feelings. It ought to
be filled with men, honest, sober, and in-
dependent, and so cool as to be little influ-
enced by the impulses of patriotism.

He had been at a loss to account for the
high reliance of the gentleman from Penn-
sylvania on the efficacy of the influences of
patriotism, until he recollected that in that
state a proposition had lately been made to
destroy in effect all the legal decisions,
books, and principles now in existence.
Then indeed we might resort to patriotism
as our only remaining refuge.

Mr. Nicholas. The very idea of gen-
tlemen on which rests their opposition to
the present motion, furnishes in reality
the strongest argument in its favor. They
say that unless you give your judges sala-
ries that will enable them to run before
all the state judges, you will not make
them so respectable as they ought to be:
you will not place them on the ground
they ought to occupy. In this event will
the gentlemen say what becomes of the
state judges? If the reputation of the fe-
deral judges be increased, will not that of
the state judges be impaired?

As to the idea, avowed by some gen-
tlemen, that this measure will cement and
strengthen the union, Mr. Nicholas con-
sidered it as directly the reverse of the
truth. Tending, as it did, to aggran-
dize the federal at the expence of the state

courts, so far from cementing its immediate influence would go to impair the union. In his opinion that man respected as little the federal union who, in his zeal for the general government, overlooks the state governments, as he who alone regards, to the exclusion of the general government, the governments of the several states.

My colleague says that this government is too often considered in the light of a foreign one. Mr. Nicholas said he did not believe that the charge would be so often made unless there were some truth in it. He would ask his colleague if immediately after having left his constituents he declares himself a new man, not their particular representative, governed by new views; he would ask him whether such sentiments did not furnish the strongest argument to convince the people that this government was foreign to their interests, foreign to their settled habits.

It appeared that the greatest compensations made to the state judges, but little exceed 1600 dollars; and that in other instances they did not exceed 1000 and 800 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas thought it would be right to go over the ground, to enquire into the compensations made in the respective states and to accommodate the salaries of the federal judges to what appeared in this view to be adequate. This will enable us to go on prosperously and harmoniously with the state governments.

Mr. H. Lee spoke with great indignation of the sentiments ascribed to him by his colleague, and declared that he never did say, he defied his colleague to prove it either in public or private, that he mistrusted the states. He always had considered the states as an essential part of the whole necessarily benefitted by whatever promoted the general good.

Mr. Bayard observed that the whole expence contemplated to be saved by the amendment was 4,800 dollars. The measure, should not, therefore, on this ground receive opposition. There was in truth nothing to alarm in it. But few subjects could be introduced, in which the topic of alarm is not rung against the expences of the federal government. Is it possible that the addition or subtraction of 400 dollars, as it respects the salaries of our judges, can affect the sovereignty or independence of the state governments?

Without amusing ourselves with fine spun theories we ought to resort to the solid motives that influence men. Patriotism, though a fine sounding word, will not sustain a family. It was a common proverb, that few lawyers were born with silver spoons in their mouths. On the contrary, they were generally born in the humble spheres of life; and were incapacitated, however enthusiastic their feelings, from serving their country through pure motives of patriotism.

Besides the direct effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to throw these offices into the hands of the aristocracy of the country. None but the rich will be able to hold them.

In fixing a compensation we ought to consider what sum will induce lawyers of the first talents to leave their practice. This end were not accomplished, and men of small talents were placed on the bench, the bar would inevitably rule the bench instead of being ruled by it.

Mr. Bayard, coming from one of the smallest states in the union, thought himself competent to forming a just opinion of

the lowest allowance to the judges that would be adequate. In the state of Delaware, a lawyer in full practice received at least 4,000 dollars; which was double the salary allowed by the bill. From this view of the subject, as well as from the other views that had been taken, he considered 2,000 dollars as only a moderate compensation.

As to the idea that the federal judges have but little business to do, he thought the fact, even if true, had no weight; as a judge was not paid so much for the actually duties he performed, as for abandoning his practice, and holding himself prepared for, and applying his talents exclusively to the public business whenever it occurred.

The question was then put on striking out the sections, and lost—ayes 40—noes 43.

BOSTON, January 10.

This day arrived, brig Britannia, Cowen, St. Johns, N. F.

Capt. Derby, arrived here on Saturday, from Baltimore, failed from the Vineyard on Wednesday last in co. with 10 or 12 sail, part of which put back; among the fleet were a ship, barque and brig bound to Salem; an India ship from New-York, and a brig; capt. Barnard, from the Western Islands, from this port.

SALEM, January 12.

Arrived on Saturday last, the schr. Induſtry, Bradshaw, from P. Republican.—Sailed Dec. 6. Captain Shaw of Portland, was to sail for Boston in eight or ten days. Jan. 1, spoke the ship Roebuck, 48 hours from Philadelphia for Bristol, lat. 29, 12, long. 70, 46.

The ship Sally, of Beverly, capt. Oliver, arrived on Saturday from Batavia, via N. York—got aground on Bowditch's Ledge as she was coming in. A schooner and several boats immediately went to her assistance. We understand she got off without receiving any damage.

Arrived yesterday, the schr. Hannah, Phippin, from Philadelphia, via Vineyard—sailed from the latter place in company with 20 sail.

Arrived this day, brig Hannah, White, Alicant, 52 days. The Juno, of Boston, sailed about 5 days before for Malaga. Ship Prudence, Crowninshield, of Salem, has been captured and carried into Algiers, where she will have to perform a quarantine of 40 days. Capt. spoke a Portsmouth schr. Cutts, for Demarara; had sprung his mainmast. Spoke also a Boston brig going up the Streights.

NEW-YORK, January 15.

Cleared, ship Sally, Bridger, New-Orleans; South-Carolina, Pelor, Charleston; brig Hunter, Burnham, Savannah; Betsey, —, New-Bedford; Matilda, Watson, Cape Francois; Flora, Baumen, Port-Republican; Paisley Johnson, Montego Bay; Friendship, Harvey, Havannah; schr. Venus Price Sandayburgh.

Two Friends, Dykeman, C. Francois; The Liverpool Packet has arrived at Liverpool.—Ship Justina has arrived at Liverpool.—brig Nancy Beebe, from Sagharbor to Martinico taken by the French.—The sloop governor has arrived at St. Bartholomews. Schooner America captured by the French, and carried to Cayenne.—Schooner Resource, and brig George, has arrived at Havannah.

January 16.

Arrived, brig Paisly, Johnson, in twen-

ty-three days from Martha Brae. The following articles are from her log-book: Ship Richard, Perrin, and brig Eliza, Pemberton, arrived at St. Anne's Bay from New-York; brig Alexander and Sally, Morrison arrived at Montego Bay from New-York. Schooner Betsey, Stevenſon, is arrived at St. Lucea, from New-York.

The Paisly failed on the 24th December in company with the brig Eliza, Ober, of Norfolk, bound to Havanna. December 30, brought to by the armed ship America from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica. January 1st, brought to by the armed ship Aurora, Smith, fourteen days from Kingston, bound to Charleston. January 4th brought to off the Havanna by the United States ship Delaware, captain Spotwood, whom we supplied with rum. January 11th, at 3 P. M. in latitude 35, 57, saw a great number of barrels supposed to be near an hundred, and some hoghead staves; got out the jolly boat, and picked up five; but the boat being leaky, and the wind blowing hard, found it impossible to get any more. On the 12th, had a very severe gale of wind, which lasted for twenty four hours, so that we could not carry a rag of sail. On the 14th, spoke the North Carolina, Pellor, ten days out from Charleston.

Arrived brig Flora, Bowman, twenty-two days from Port Republican. Schooner Nimrod, Makins, failed the day before for Philadelphia. December 29th, was boarded by the British brig — captain Graham, off Watland's Island, and detained four hours. "They broke open all the letters on board (says captain Bowman) used us very politely, and then told me to make the best of my way."

Arrived, brig Matilda, Watson, from C. Francois; left there, brig Mary, Harris, and schooner Mary, Woodward, of Philadelphia; Nancy, Carſon, do. to fail the 27th; Salem, Russell, Boston; Two Friends, Dikeman, New-York; Fifi, Hawk, Cook, Salem; Nancy, Dove, Charleston; Active, Spence, Philadelphia; Renown, Dougherty, New-York; Diana, Bunce, Norfolk, in distress; Fidelity, Pearce, New-York; Virginia, Henry, Baltimore, in distress; Triton, Driscoll, ditto; Caroline, Benson, ditto; Rever, Brown, Philadelphia; Jane, Cook, ditto; Polly, Annible, New-York; Regulator, Campbell, ditto; Rover, Anbot, Baltimore; Sally, Bakes, Wilmington, Delaware; brig Molly, Yerby, Baltimore; Flying Fish, Getton, Georgetown; the United States brig Scammel, and the U. States ship Congress.

January 17.

Arrived—Schr. Fair Play, Chipman, St. Thomas; Resource, Starks, Savannah; Diana, Sesson, Baltimore.

Sloops Laura, Picket, Bermuda; Prosperity, Pintard, Philadelphia.

Ship Lord Duncan, M'Guire; schr. Experiment, Cotton, and sloop Humbird, Miles, have arrived at Jamaica. Schr. Polly, has arrived at Cape Francois. Brig Philanthropist has arrived at Martinique. The ship Richard, and brig Eliza, have arrived at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, from this port. The brig Alexander and Sally, at Montego Bay, from do.—and the schr. Betsey, at St. Luca.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

Arrived ship Sally, Hutchinson, Amsterdam; schr. Nestor, Gold, Jamaica; Zephyr, Fraiser, Aux Cayes.

List of American vessels condemned and sent in for adjudication, at Kingston,

Jamaica, received by the schooner Nestor, of Baltimore.

Ship Flora, capt. Arthen, from Baltimore to New-Orleans, condemned in toto. Schr. Hannah, capt. Wright, from Baltimore to St. Jago de Cuba, acquitted, but appealed for.

Schr. Ann Maria, capt. Rush, from Baltimore to Curacao, condemned part of the cargo.

Schr. Eleanor, Atmore, from Baltimore to Lagaira, condemned vessel and cargo.

Schr. Dolphin, Gregory, from Baltimore to St. Thomas, cleared by paying all charges.

Schr. Nestor, Gold, from Baltimore to Lagaira, given up on paying costs.

Ship Carolina, Simpton, from Baltimore to Campeachy, waiting for trial.

Brig Tartar, Clark, from Philadelphia to Jacmel, cleared, but appealed for.

Brig Delight, Grazier, from P. Republican to Philadelphia, lost on Heneaga.

Brig Ruby, Wrigley, from Philadelphia to P. Republican, condemned vessel and cargo.

Brig Sukey, Brown, from Salem to Lagaira, cargo condemned.

Schr. Eutaw, Ennis, from Philadelphia to St. Jago de Cuba, condemned in toto.

Ship Cleopatra, —, from New-Orleans to New-York, waiting for trial.

Schr. Harriot, —, from New-Orleans to New-York, waiting for trial.

Schr. Tirzah, Clark, from Boston to St. Croix, waiting for trial.

Schr. Jerusha, M'Intire, from Portsmouth to Curacao, waiting for trial.

Schr. Hiram, Rogers, of Mount-Pleasant, from Port-Republican to Charleston, waiting for trial.

Two American Guineamen, one cleared, the other condemned.

Saw an American prize going in, but could not speak her.

Left there, schr. Nymph, of Baltimore, to fail in a few days.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

"Kingston, December 22, 1800.

"SIR,

"If we were to judge from looking into the American papers, we would scarcely believe there was a court of vice-admiralty in the island of Jamaica. But I assure you Americans are sent in daily for adjudication, and condemned without the least cause whatever, and never cleared without paying all costs. A sketch of what has passed here for the two last courts I will give you, being an eye witness.

The first American tried here the court before this last, was the Flora, of your port; she was sent here by his majesty's ship Nimrod, the captain and people were all taken out, and not suffered to go on board. After the ship arrived at this place, while in possession of the sloop of war, they were confined below for three days. She was libelled here as being enemy's property, but not being fully proved, was condemned for going to La Vera Cruz, having been cleared out for New-Orleans.

The next was the schooner Hannah, of your port, taken near Cape Nicholas, bound to St. Jago de Cuba by his majesty's ship York, who after taking out the captain and people, put a couple of guns on board of her, and 70 or 80 men, and kept her cruising for near 20 days, during which time she captured two or three small French schrs. and afterwards sent down here for trial, when she was libelled and tried for

being contraband, being a vessel calculated for fighting, but notwithstanding she was cleared, but appealed for by the captors, the property remains here now in possession of the agents until further trial.

The next was the brig Tartar, of Philadelphia, from C. Francois to Jamaica—she was sent in here by his majesty's ship Surprise, and libelled on suspicion and acquitted, but appealed for by the captors. The property remains in the same way that the Hannah's does.

The Nestor, of your port, was sent in here by his excellency F. Watkins, of his majesty's ship Neriede, off Curacao, where she was libelled for having light duck on board, what is called white rolls in America, but given up, each paying their own costs.

The Anna Maria, of your port, was sent in here by a privateer belonging to this place, having Russia sheeting on board and libelled for light duck. Immediately after she arrived here the captain and people were turned out, and the vessel suffered to sink along-side the wharf. She was tried here last court and condemned because the mate had charge of her when she was captured, the captain having died on the passage.

The Eleanor, of your port, was taken bound to Curacao, and sent in there by one of his majesty's ship's tenders, one hundred barrels of flour taken out then, and sent down here for adjudication, a great part of her cargo embezzled, she was libelled here for having light duck on board, what is called brown oznaburg in America. She was tried here last court and ten bales of the oznaburgs condemned; the vessel and the best of the cargo acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

Brig Sukey, of Salem, was taken bound to Lagaira and sent into Curacao, where they gave her up and ordered the captain to sea, but considering a little longer about the business sent him down here, where he was libelled on suspicion, she was tried here last court and the cargo condemned, because the captain had the consignment of a valuable cargo, therefore condemned as being enemies' property covered.

The Dolphin, of Baltimore, was sent in here bound to St. Thomas, laden with flour and libelled, and tried here last court but acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

The Ruby, of Philadelphia, was taken by his majesty's ship Titiphone, John Davie, esquire, commander, bound to Port Republic, laden with provisions, &c. Captain and all the people taken out except the mate; during the time she was in possession of the man of war they experienced a heavy gale of wind, and let three feet water get in the hold, which damaged two tier of her flour; immediately after her arrival here the cargo was libelled and sold, being perishable property. She was tried here last court, and condemned vessel and cargo for not having a sea letter, though the sea letter was in the court house the same time and filed among the other papers. Some business having called the judge immediately after passing sentence, as soon as he returned the attorney begged his honor would alter his sentence, as the sea letter was among the rest of the papers and he had made a mistake; his answer was he had passed his sentence and that was the only reason for condemning any American vessel falling into their hands.

Captain Davie labors under a great dis-

advantage, as he cruises for nothing but Americans, he takes but 5 men; the first one he captures he mans with his own people, and sends her down here, the next one he takes he sends the first Americans he took down with her. So he always has an American crew ready to put on board any American vessels he may take; he takes Americans and puts an American prize-master and crew on board of them to take them to Jamaica.

The Hiram, of Mount Pleasant, has been sent in here from Port Republic, bound to Charleston, South-Carolina, with coffee, where she waits for trial, being unloaded. Ship Carolina, of Baltimore, was sent in here the other day for adjudication by the admiral, the captain turned out of her; she is waiting for her trial. The ship Cleopatra, of New-York, from New-Orleans bound to New-York, sent in here for adjudication—having, as I am informed, about 30,000 dollars in specie on board.

The schooner Harriot, of New-York, sent in here also, from New-Orleans. Schooner Tirzah, of Boston, capt. Clark, fell in with a British frigate, who pressed every one of his men out of him and allowed him to proceed on his voyage, after being five days in a distressed situation, only himself and mate on board, concluded to put into the nearest port, but fell in with another British cruiser, who sent him to this port for adjudication.

The schooner Jerutha, of New Hampshire, sent in here because the captain would not pay salvage at Curacao.

In all cases they make it a point to discharge the vessels immediately, and get an order from the honorable judges to sell the perishable part of the cargo, which amount very often to the whole; especially if the goods should be in demand here or on the Spanish main, where they carry on a great trade, which, I believe, is the only reason they have for sending in American vessels bound there. They have three causes here for libelling; one for light duck on board, the other suspicion of being enemies' property; and the other for being enemies' property. As for light duck they have two or three gentlemen here who will swear that any linen stouter than Irish shirting is light duck! and for enemies' property, they have found a man at Curacao that will swear to any person's birth; as was the case in the Sukey; they got a man to swear that the captain of her was born in Teneriffe and brought up in the Havanna, though he never saw either of the places in his life! As for suspicion of enemies' property, that is left to his honor the judge. So in fact they can do just as they please to the condemned, or let it alone.

After your vessel is discharged, she is hauled off and moored. Sometimes they allow the captain and people to stay on board, if they do not they put a new negro on board to mind her, who never misses stealing every thing he can lay his hands on: If your vessel is given up, your rigging, light sails, provisions, &c. are all stolen. The bottom of the vessel eaten up by the worms; for they have but one court a month, and they as often keep a vessel two courts as one, so that whatsoever falls in their hands might as well fall in the hands of any other nation. If they don't plunder Americans of their cloathing, I believe it is because they do not happen to fit. I expect they will appeal for all Americans acquitted this court.

His excellency F. Watkins, governor of

Curacao, Aruba, Bouair, Aves and Roco, and the dependencies of Curacao, cut such a dash while he was there alone, that the admiral, as soon as he arrived at Curacao, ordered him to sea immediately, in consequence of which he resigned his commission as captain of his majesty's Neriede, and is gone home in the packet.

Two American Guineamen sent in here, one of them given up, the other condemned; and a great number of Danes, Brementeres, Hamburgers, &c. are coming in daily.

By publishing the above in your useful paper you will oblige (besides your correspondent) a number of

AMERICANS.

P. S. It is thought here as soon as the treaty between France and America is ratified, they will send in every American vessel they come athwart at sea.

The sch. Little John, of Baltimore, was upset a few days before I left Kingston, off the east end of Jamaica—she drifted to St. Ann's Bay. Part of her cargo and all the people except the cook, saved.

SAMUEL GOLD.

LONDON, November 16.

The emperor Paul, fully apprized of the importance of Malta (the complete key of the Levant) and anxious for its attainment, is the most essential means to create a commerce, and to augment that naval greatness which ought to have long since awakened the jealousy of Britain; appointed he prince Wolkouky, governor of that island, and by the fleet of admiral Oufschakoff, dispatched him with a strong and chosen body of grenadiers, which was to form its garrison. This fleet came to an anchor in the Bosphorus, at Boyook-Dereh, where it was joined by the division from the Baltic, commanded by vice-admiral Barzoff, for what particular purpose thus augmented, is not stated; but the account of the surrender of Malta to the English reached them the 28th September, when it was stated they were about to return immediately to Sebastopol.

The Hamburg mail received on Friday, brought the Vienna Court Gazette of 23d ult. which mentions the appointment by the Emperor, of count de Lelirach, to be minister of state.

The court of Sweden, on the 22d Oct. returned an answer to the Spanish rescript of Sept. 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the English of two Spanish frigates, in the harbour of Barcelona, by putting a number of men on board a Swedish vessel. In this answer, the Spanish government is informed that his Swedish majesty will remonstrate to the court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connections with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag. But that in doing so, he shall conceive himself the principal party. "Justice requires, that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner, shall be restored. His majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequences of this measure." The paper, after instancing the cases in which Swedish ships had been taken or plundered by English and by French vessels in the ports of Spain, says "His majesty would have been happy to have seen the court of Spain manifest in his favor the same energy with which it now makes complaint."

INDIA.

(By overland Dispatch.)

All apprehensions of a rupture with the Mahrattas has subsided; they have ac-

ceded to the arrangements proposed by the Company, and appear desirous to promote and strengthen the good understanding happily existing between the two powers. We before stated, and although the Mahrattas sustained no doubt of the expence or hazard of the late war, yet to give them an interest in the new Settlement, it was determined to allot to them a portion of the conquests:—the Peshwa required an equal division with the Nizam, embracing a strong line of fortresses on our frontiers; this was declined by the Supreme Government, and the Court of Poonah withheld its consent to the partition and the commercial conditions attached to it; but probably intimidated by the decided arrangements making by the Company, they, immediately previous to the departure of the dispatch, ratified the treaty, & ascribed the delay to the changes which had taken place in their Cabinet.

A vessel arrived in the Hoogley from Queda, reports, that the hostile preparations at Siam were wholly suspended, in consequence of the following circumstance, which had involved the whole empire in consternation and alarm.

The great royal Elephant which is supposed by the credulous people to be immortal, is here held in a state of idolatry, and on occasions of importance, is lead in procession with extraordinary parade and ceremony. In order to excite popularity to the war against Ava, and direct the superstitious prejudices of the natives to its active prosecution, the great Elephant was led forth; but in the midst of the rites, and within the greedy observance of thousands the animal fell down and instantly expired—fear and amazement prevailed every bosom they regarded the event as the perlage of some dire calamity and as an unequivocal condemnation of the war, which notwithstanding all the persuasion of the Priests, and the influence of the court, they considered impious. Should the king of Ava take advantage of this event, the conquest of Siam must be the consequence.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, January 23.

By a gentleman who passed through this town yesterday, from the City of Washington, on his way to Norristown, in Montgomery county, we are informed, that he is the bearer of a general pardon, granted by the President of the United States, to all the remaining unfortunate Germans, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment, for misdemeanors in the Northampton insurrection.

Lancaster Intel.

According to the official account of the siege of Malta, provisions had risen to the following enormous price before the capitulation took place:—

A fowl, 60 franks; a pair of pigeons, 24 franks; a hare, 12 franks; an egg, 16 sous; a lettuce, 18 sous; a pound of horse flesh, 2 franks; a rat, 2 franks; a pound of fish 2 franks.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Hannah, Stevens, Jamaica.

Schooner Thetis, White, Norfolk.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

For Liverpool.
The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Li-
verpool.—Terms may be
known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

For New-York.
The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To sail in all next week.
For FREIGHT apply to the
master on board, or to
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.
January 16. co4t

For Freight or Charter
To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,
The fast-sailing Brig
FAME,
Burthen seven hundred barrels,
now lying at Lawraſon's
Wharf. For terms apply to
SHREVE & JANNEY,
or the Captain on board.
January 14. co

Labourers wanted.
I wiſh to hire for the preſent year, four
or five ſlaves to labour on my farm near
Alexandria. Mr. Samuel Lightfoot living
on the land will contract for them.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
January 15. d3t

A ſmall Cargo of
James River COALS,
At Fitzgerald's wharf,
To be ſold on moderate terms, if appli-
ed for immediately.
Philadelphia loaf and lump
ſugar; hard ſoap by the box; alſo a few
boxes of crown or ſhaving ſoap; hay in
bundles of about two hundred weight;
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.
Caſh given for Wheat or Corn.
Wm. HARTSHORNE.
12 mo. 24. eo

A Houſekeeper wanted.
LIBERAL wages will be given to a
diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the
affairs of my family as a Houſekeeper.—
A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſi-
tion and regular deportment will be pre-
ferred, as part of her attention will be
neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of
young children.
CHARLES LEE.
December 13, 1800. eodtf

JUST RECEIVED,
By the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from
New-York, and for ſale by
Roberts & Griffith,
20 hhd's muſcovado ſugar
Eaſt India ſugar in bags
Loaf and lump ſugar in hhd's. and bbl's.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira
wine
Cherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in
quarter caſks
ſpirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
ſaſins in kegs and boxes
oſt ſhell almonds, &c. &c. &c.
They daily expect by the ſchooner Phil-
ip from New-York, 20 puncheons An-
gua rum.
January 12. co3t1aw3t

IMPORTED
And for ſale by the ſubſcriber at the Coun-
ty-Wharf, a general aſſortment of Cologne
Mill-ſtones, from Amſterdam, with hand
Mill-ſtones and German ſteel.
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.
Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t

Freſh Raiſins.
Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Rai-
ſins, and for Sale, by
JOHN & J. TUCKER.
December 24. eo

SECOND NOTICE.
Whereas a Commiſſion of
Bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth
againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the Town
of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered
himſelf to the major part of the Commiſ-
ſioners named in the ſaid Commiſſion, at
the Waſhington Tavern, in Alexandria,
on the ſeventeenth day of this month,
when and where he underwent his firſt ex-
amination—he is therefore required again
to attend, at the ſaid Tavern, on Satur-
day the 31ſt day of this month, to under-
go his ſecond examination, when and where
the Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen
Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity, or
as one of the Firm of James Meaſe M'Rea
and Company, may attend to prove their
debts. At the laſt ſitting of the Com-
miſſioners the ſaid Bankrupt is to finiſh
his examination, and the Creditors afore-
ſaid to chooſe Aſſignees; of which laſt ſit-
ting due notice will be given, and the
Creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from,
the allowance of his Certificate. All per-
ſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who
have any of his effects, are not to pay or
deliver the ſame, but to whom the Com-
miſſioners ſhall appoint, but to give no-
tice to
HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commiſſion.
January 20, 1801. d

FOR SALE,
Genuine Madeira Wine in
pipes, hhd's. and quarter caſks, for approv-
ed notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or
Flour.
I WILL SELL OR RENT
The Store I have occupied for many
years paſt, ſituated on Prince-Street, op-
poſite Col. Hooe's. No ſtand in Town
more eligible, or better accommodations
for carrying on an extenſive wholeſale, wet
or dry good buſineſs. The cellar perfect-
ly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thouſand barrels of flour; 2500
barrels may be ſtowed on the premiſes
without any inconvenience to the occu-
pant.

Thoſe deſirous of holding it will apply
to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I ſhall
in future do buſineſs.
W'm I. HALL.
December 22. d

To be Rente,d
And poſſeſſion given immediately—
A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-
ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward
of the ſtone bridge.
W. HARTSHORNE.
A number of valuable lots
in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a
brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure
of Thomas Crufe;—a part of the purchaſe
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank
ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, A-
lexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be
agreed on. For part of the purchaſe mo-
ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.
1ſt Month 7th. eo

TO BE RENTED,
On the 1ſt day of February next, on the
premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for the
term of two years,

The FISHERY
At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, here-
tofore fiſhed by captain Middleton—the
time for fiſhing to be the uſual ſeaſon.
Approved ſecurity will be required.
JAMES BARRY.
City of Waſhington, Jan. 20. 6t

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampſhire, on the wa-
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
Wincheſter. This land is full of wood,
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine feat
for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and for-
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks,
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
below Pittsburg. Some of theſe lands are
very good, with conſiderable quantities of
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
ber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor
of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-fix and three
fourths acres, within three miles of the
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile
of the River Potomak. This land has
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar
annually. There are alſo a feat for grift
and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that
neighborhood, and upon a never failing
ſtream of water. The upland is rich,
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
tivation. This farm is well improved
with a good orchard, houſes and fencing,
and rented laſt year for produce equal to
ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler,
at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will
ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh
or upon credit, or take in exchange for
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
land in the City of Alexandria, or the
City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.
January 15. eo

WANTED TO HIRE,
For the ſervice of the Potomac Company
for the enſuing year, to work at the
Great-Falls,

A number of active, able
bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom libe-
ral wages will be given. They will be
well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely
treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good
care of at the expence of the Company—
Their wages will be paid quarterly, and
if deſirable to the owners, agents will be
appointed at different places to pay at the
expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt
convenient to the parties. Further parti-
culars may be had by application to Mr.
Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or
to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.
By order of the Preſident and Direc-
tors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29. 3ot

The Subscriber
Begg leave thus publicly to impreſs the
minds of thoſe who have heretofore bor-
rowed Tools of various deſcriptions of
him, with a ſenſe that it is high time they
were returned—particularly, two ſtory
corniſh planes, and ſeveral ſmaller ſizes,
ſaws of various deſcriptions, beads and
bench planes: they are moſtly branded
with the owners name,

He wiſhes to Rent,
A two ſtory Houſe & Lot,
with a large and convenient Warehouse,
in good ſtand for buſineſs. He has ſeveral
Dwelling Houſes for Sale,
in different ſituations; which will be dif-
poſed of as bargains, as he is anxious to
improve his vacant property. For parti-
culars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.
January 16. d6t
ANTHONY SAWYER,
Hair Drefſer and Perfumer,
(lateſt from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince
ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Print-
ing Office of the Times,

Begg leave to inform the
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country
generally, that having received the new-
eſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he
will be thankful to receive their orders
for the above articles, and will warrant
them equal to any manufactured on the
continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his
Patterns, may be accommodated by ſend-
ing a ſervant to his ſhop.

He has for ſale, every article in
the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſona-
ble terms.

Caſh will be given for hair by the large
or ſmall quantity.
Alex. Dec. 8. d

NOTICE.
All perſons having claims
againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS
PORTER, are requeſted to bring them for-
ward on or before the firſt of March next,
and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully
requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.
Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,
A LOT of GROUND
On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets,
extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen
ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet:
this property is liable to no incumbrance.
For terms apply to Mr. John Green, A-
lexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-
Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for
the payment.
January 2. eo18t

NOTICE.
THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alex-
andria, are hereby informed, that a divi-
dend of five per cent on the capital ſtock
of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this
day, is declared, and will be ready to be
paid to them, or their representatives on
Thursday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.
January 5. eoW4

PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.